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99. The method of Claim 44 wherein the combination is administered in a substantially simultaneous manner.

30 Cancer is now the second leading cause of death in  
the United States and over 8,000,000 persons in the  
United States have been diagnosed with cancer. In 1995,

cancer accounted for 23.3% of all deaths in the United States. (See U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Health United States 1996-97 and Injury Chartbook 117 (1997)).

- 5 Cancer is not fully understood on the molecular level. It is known that exposure of a cell to a carcinogen such as certain viruses, certain chemicals, or radiation, leads to DNA alteration that inactivates a "suppressive" gene or activates an "oncogene".
- 10 Suppressive genes are growth regulatory genes, which upon mutation, can no longer control cell growth. Oncogenes are initially normal genes (called proto-oncogenes) that by mutation or altered context of expression become transforming genes. The products of
- 15 transforming genes cause inappropriate cell growth. More than twenty different normal cellular genes can become oncogenes by genetic alteration. Transformed cells differ from normal cells in many ways, including cell morphology, cell-to-cell interactions, membrane content,
- 20 cytoskeletal structure, protein secretion, gene expression and mortality (transformed cells can grow indefinitely).

- Cancer is now primarily treated with one or a combination of three types of therapies: surgery,
- 25 radiation, and chemotherapy. Surgery involves the bulk removal of diseased tissue. While surgery is sometimes effective in removing tumors located at certain sites, for example, in the breast, colon, and skin, it cannot be used in the treatment of tumors located in other
- 30 areas, such as the backbone, nor in the treatment of disseminated neoplastic conditions such as leukemia.